

TITLE OF INVENTION

12-D GNOMON RESONATOR

The 12-D Gnomon Resonator is the sole invention of Eugene LeRoy, a US citizen residing at 6091 Guemes Island Road, Anacortes, WA 98221.

BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

The invention fundamentally derives from findings relevant to the sciences of mathematics and physics: (1) a 12-Tone Scientific Scale (copyright), Table 1A; and (2) the deciphering of an archeologic glyph, Figure 1A. The Scale in turn derives from a finite mathematic algorithm.

SUMMARY

The invention has multiple purpose relevant to both practical application and to the field of scientific research. It is through the former, principally the discipline of plant husbandry, that the device finds eloquent proving and as employed in this application for patent to defining its parameters.

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TABLE 1A

12-TONE SCIENTIFIC SCALE

The 12-Tone Scientific Scale puts forward a series of proven mathematic ratios.

Ostensibly the Scale describes all exacting relationships that can possibly exist between the negative and positive exchange of molecular motion. For sake of convenience the scale is given the same notation as that of the music scale, noting that 5 of the intervals correspond to ratios of the 7-tone diatonic scale. The polarity of each interval is as shown.

F#: 1.40466392318 (+)	C: 2.0 (+) Fundamental
C#: 1.05349794239 ((-)	G: 1.5 (-)
G#: 1.58024691358 (+)	D: 1.125 (+)
D#: 1.18518518518 (-)	A: 1.6875 (-)
A#: 1.77777777777 (+)	E: 1.265625 (+)
F: 1.33333333333 (-)	B: 1.8984375 (-)

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TABLE 1B

7-TONE DOMINANT SCALE

Just as the 12-tone music scale derives from the 7-tone scale of ratios given by Pythagoras so likewise the 12-Tone Scientific Scale gives 7 dominant intervals by which any dimensions desired of the invention are readily found; i.e., multiplying or dividing any of the 7 dominant intervals to any extent gives diameter of the circle (Figure 1A) by which physical dimensions of the continuum are to be derived. For example, the control program employed through the discipline of plant husbandry (seed germination and pollination) was advantaged by configuration of the B interval, thus giving diameter of the circle as 7.59375 inches and feet respectively. Accordingly, it is seen where in either instance the specific angle of incidence (50.625 degrees) is realized at the time specified . Figure 1B gives other factors to be taken into consideration.

B = 3:22.5 PM

G = 2:40 PM

E = 4:30 PM

C = 3:33.333 PM

A = 3:00 PM

F = 2:22.222 PM

D = 4:00 PM

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FIGURE 1A

ARCHEOLOGIC GLYPH

This glyph was found inscribed upon the capstone of a submerged ruin in the Southern clime. Considering that the same glyph is also seen inscribed over the entranceway to the Great Pyramid, and that edifice historically noted to be an instrument for astrological observance, it could reasonably be assumed that the circle represents circumference of Earth's uppermost atmosphere and subtended figure of the isosceles triangle as representing the dimensions of this continuum relevant to some particular moment of occurrence on the diurnal arc. The critical factors determining a deciphering of the glyph, other than the mathematics giving it function, are length to the baseline of the isosceles triangle and purpose to the attending angle of incidence given by its sides. Overall height to the continuum, regardless of its dimensions, was found in dividing diameter of the circle by ratio of the A# interval. (Cont. Page 7).

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FIGURE 1B

The device is a 4-sided pyramid shaped chamber constructed and sheathed of any non-metallic material. Corner standpoints of the chamber are mitred on the ends and fixed upon a base in such manner as base to each side has a vertical height to the apex as dictated by the desired dimensions (Table 1B). It is essential that: (1) the chamber be leveled and its North side geophysically oriented to magnetic North; (2) that subject material within the device be centered and positioned on a platform extending above the baseline at a distance determined by dividing the overall height by ratio of the A interval (lower dotted line); and (3) that an adequate air hole (say, 3-inch diameter for an overall height of 6 feet) be centered on the East and West sides of the chamber at a vertical distance given in dividing the overall height by ratio of the F interval (upper dotted line). The length to standpoints of the device which meet at its apex is given in dividing diameter of the circle (Figure 1A) by the square root of 2 (trianglature formula), the standpoint being the hypotenuse to a right angle triangle. (Cont. Page 9).